have established an unalterable purpose to keep every obligation of the Government sacred and every dollar of our currency as good as gold. Nor will business activity revive so long as we do any part of our work abroad that we can do at home. The people must not only have stability in their currency, but they must have stabillity in their fariff laws. These tariff laws must never be ever-changing with each new administration. You know that the home manufacturer must be able to count with certainty upon the character of his foreign competition before he can plan his year's work. The sharper the home manufacturer's foreign competition is, the lower must be the cost of his product, if he would keep this market. Is that not true? (Loud ories of "Yes")

I need not say to you that the lower the price of the product the lower must be the wages of labor in producing it. Is not that true? (Cries of "Yes.") Nor need I tell you that the lower the tariff duties, the sharper the foreign competition, the harder the fight to maintain this market and the lower will American wages be. Your ballots on the 3d of November, with the ballots of your fellow-citizens everywhere, will determine whether we are to have a shifting currency, or whether it shall be a good and sound one and so recognized in every part of the world. These ballots, too, will help to determine whether we shall continue a tariff policy that falls to supply the Government with adequate revenue or restore the one which will supply ample revenue and at the same time enable the labor of this country to be employed in doing the work of this country rather than by the labor of any other country, while our own workingmen are idle. Your ballots are free, You have nobody to answer to for your vote but your consciences and your God.

A delegation which came from the northern part of Chautauqua County, N. Y., early in the afternoon, was an enthusiastic one. Congressman W. B. Hooker was the spokesman.

A STIRRING SPEECH TO NEW-YORKERS. Major McKinley was greeted with a sterm of ap-plause, and he made one of the most stirring eches of the campaign. He said: The great Empire State is now respected every

where for her free, independent and powerful voice in the councils of the Nation. She stands proudly erect this year for country, patriotism and National honor. (Great applause.) She reproudly erect this year for country, patriotism and National honor. (Great applause.) She refuses to wear a party yoke which would lead to National dishonor or repudiation. The glorious old flag is her only banner. She refuses to march under any other, and I am told that from the Battery to Forty-second-st., in the great city of the country, "Old Glory" waves her spotless stripes and stainless stars upon every block and square, appealing for National honor and exaltation of the American name. It is a sight which inspires the young and makes the old young again. Let it wave, holy banner of the free. (Applause.) It was never stained in defeat and it never will be. (Great cheering.) It was never lowered in dishonor, and never will be. (Renewed cheering.) And the Government whose Security and honor are enshrined upon every

newed cheering.) And the Government whose Security and honor are enshrined upon every fold and emblazoned upon every star will not be lowered or dishonored. (Continued cheering.) In the election of 1894, Chautauqua County and Dunkirk bore an honorable part. Both were on the right side, both for honest money then, as always in the past, and as they will ever be in the future, for that is a distinct provision of the Republican code of principles and the unquestioned judgment of the citizens of the great State of New-York, without regard to of party. Both were for Protection and Reciprocity. great State of New-York, without regard to of party. Both were for Protection and Reciprocity. Both were for the enforcement of law and order. It is Both favored the preservation and sanctity of our courts, and were emphatically opposed—or would have been, had they imagined such a thing possible—to an attack upon those revered tribunals of justice which have always been our great anchors of safety and true safeguards of constitutional liberty—the Federal courts of the United States. Dunkirk, I recall, is a town noted for its manufacture of locomotive engines. Imagine, if you can, the construction of an engine without a safety valve. (Great laughter.) And yet there safety valve. (Great laughter.) And yet there are some political engineers in this country who seek to run the Republic—the greatest of all engines for human progress—without a safety valve (laughter and applause), without brakes or valve (laughter and applause), without brakes or other restraint other than their own misguided will. Some of them would run the engine one way and some would run it another. (Great laughter.) They differ upon very many propositions, but apparently are united in opposition to maintaining a sound currency and preserving inviolable the obligations of the Government. They seem to unite in favoring a reduction of one-half of the savings and the salaries and the wages of the country, for they have expressly declared in favor of a financial policy which would have just that result.

LET US PAY AS WE GO.

There is one thing the people of this country will not submit to—that the savings of the poor shall be squandered and wasted by a deprecia-tion of the hard-earned money which they have laid aside as the result of their thrift and econlaid aside as the result of their thrift and economy. (Applause and cries of "Good!") Let me tell what I think is a better, a safer and a more honorable policy. Let us restore the protective tariff system and pay as we go. (Enthusiastic cheering and "Hurrah for McKinley!") Put our laboring people at work and restore business confidence from one end of the country to the other. (Great applause.) I am a Protectionist because I believe the protective system is best adapted to our conditions and citizenship. It does everything that a revenue tariff does and does everything that a revenue tariff does and vastly more. It supplies the needed revenue. Revenue tariff can do no more, and the present tariff has not done that much. It accomplishes this end with equal, if not greater certainty than a revenue tariff, and while doing that it wisely discriminates in favor of American interests and is ever mindful of American people. It protects our own products against those of the alien and stranger, while the domestic consumer is secured reasonable price through domestic competition. It diversifies the occupasumer is secured reasonable price through do-mestic competition. It diversifies the occupa-tions and multiplies the opportunities of our people; secures an unrivalled home market for agriculture and unequalled wages for labor. It opposes trusts and combinations to control the markets and prices to the injury of the peo-ple; for it is opposed to Free Trade, which has been the parent of trusts, and insists that com-

been the parent of trusts, and the petition with the Old World shall be on equal conditions, made so by the tariff. If Europe will pay her labor as we pay ours we will meet her in the neutral markets and contend without fear for supremacy. Let her lift her conditions up. We will not pull ours down. Protection encourages skill and genius to the highest activity and under its operations we reached the foremost rank in mechanism and invention, and the most rank in mechanism and invention, and the fidest individual and National prosperity. Protection favors the United States and the flag of the United States (Applause.) It favors the people of the United States and is the true friend of every American girl and boy struggling upward. It builds up so it never tears down. If you favor the restoration of prosperity, the honest payment of our debts, the fulfilment of our obligations and the continuation of our high rank and our importance among the great nations of the world, men of New-York, I bid you two weeks from next Tuesday cast your votes that way.

A large delegation of Republicans from Erie nty, Penn., and one from Cambridge Springs, shington County, called on Major McKin-There were more than six this afternoon. dred voters in the delegations. The towns of Corry and Union City were largely represented. The Rev. W. E. Smith, of Cambridge Springs, aded Major McKinley at considerable length on behalf of the visitors.

A LESSON FROM THE PAST.

Major McKinley responded as follows: You all understand that this Government is conducted by its Legislative and Executive de-partments. If the people of this country want to put into public administration any law or any settled policy they must have both the executive officers and the Congress of the United States. You cannot embody your purposes into aw by having one or the other—you must have

bestates. You cannot embody your purposes into law by having one or the other—you must have both—and I trust that the people of Pennsylvania and the people of all the States of the Union will see to it that the National House and the Senate of the United States are not neglected at the polls next November.

In this contest we have the aid and assistance of thousands and tens of thousands of Demograts in every part of the country, who think more of the honor of the Government than they do of their old political associations. We bid them welcome—welcome allies in this great conflict for the maintenance of the public honor. Some people say we have not enough money. The arguple is, my fellow-citizens, we have not enough confidence to put in circulation the money we now have. We have just as much money as we ever had in all our history, and it is as good as it ever was; but the trouble is, those who have it are distrustful of the future and they won't invest it in industries and enterprises that give employment to labor. Now, what we want to do, first of all, is to restore public and private confidence; let the whole world know this year that this Nation proposes to keep all its contracts inviolable, and continue a currency that is worth 100 cents on the dollar every day and everywhere.

I read this morning a remerkable statement written by Macaulay, in his "History of England." which presents in the most striking and

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impressive manner the evil of a debased and fluctuating currency. He says, speaking of a period in the history of England when the great instrument of exchange, which was money, became thoroughly deranged: "All trades, all industries were smitten as with palsy. The evil was felt daily and hourly in almost every place and by almost every class, in the dairy and on the threshing-floor, by agriculture and by the loom, on the billows of the occan and in the depths of the mines. Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morning to night. the depths of the mines. Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morring to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regularly as the Saturday came around. On a fair day, or market day, the clamors, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses were incessant, and it was well if no booth was overturned and no head broken. No merchant would contract to deliver goods without some stipulation about the 'coin' in which he was to be paid. Even men of business were often bewildered by the confusion into which all pecuniary transactions were thrown. The simple and careless were pillaged without mercy by extortionists, whose demands graw even more rapidly than the money shrank. The price of the necessities of life, of shoes, meal, rose fast. The laborer found that the money which, when he received it, was called a shilling, would hardly purchase a loaf of rye bread when he wanted it. Where artisans of more than usual intelligence were collected in great numbers, as in the dockyards at Chatnam, they were able to make complaints heard and to obtain redress. But the ignorant and helpless peasants were cruelly ground between one class, which would give money only by tale and which would take it only by weight. They counted the money out to the laborer who could only get rid of it by weight."

Do you want a money of that sort in the

you want a money of that sort in the Do you want a money of that sort in the United States, my fellow-citizens? (Cries of "No, no, never") That is one thing in name and another thing in value, a thing which you take for a dollar and which is taken from you at whatever its market value may be in the cemmercial centres of the world? No. I answer, forever, no. If there is any one thing that should be honest it is the money that represents the wealth and labor of the American Nation. (Continuous cheering). Then, my fellow-citizens, we want an opportunity to earn that money, and the way to do that is not to do our work in Europe, but to do it at home.

REPUBLICANS STRONGER EVERY DAY. COLONEL OSBORNE TAKES GOOD NEWS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WEST.

Canton, Ohlo, Oct. 15.-Colonel William M. Osborne, secretary of the Republican National Committee, arrived in Chicago this morning. Colonel Osborne came from New-York, and is on his way to Chicago to see Chairman Hanna. Colonel Osborne is enthusiastic over the outlook.

"In the East," he said, "the fight is won. It is now only a question of organization for the purpose of seeing that every man who wants to vote for und money gets to the polls. Our reports from other parts of the country are highly pleasing and reassuring. The work in the South is being done under the direction of the New-York branch of the National Committee, and we have reason to expect me very handsome results from several Southern States I think the Solid South will be broken, and the result in that section will be a surprise. Major McKinley's great speech to the ex-Confederate veterans helped us very much in the South, for it has demonstrated to all parties that he has taken a lofty and patriotic view of the relations between various sections of the country, and that above all cise he is for National unity. The position of the Republicans is growing stronger daily all over the country, and will continue to do so up to the last moment."

WOMEN AT WORK FOR M'KINLEY.

A CLUB ORGANIZED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUM-BIA, WITH MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

AS PRESIDENT.

Washington, Oct. 15,-An unusual feature of the political campaign is the organization of a Women's McKinley and Hobart Club for the District of Columbia. Mrs. John A. Logan has been elected president, and last night she addressed the members of the organization, which, she said, should made permanent. Mrs. Logan spoke with much vigor, and her address evoked applause. It had been said that women could not understand the issues of the campaign, but she knew of none so stupid as not to know that the country was passing through a great financial crisis, and that the confidence of the world in the honesty and integrity of through a great financial crisis, and the dence of the world in the honesty and integrity of the American Nation had been shaken by the silver craze. "Demonstrate your power of intuition," she said, "by studying the situation and destroying the calamity and misery that would follow the placing in power of the free-silver advocates. Prosperity and happiness must inevitably succeed the election of McKinley and Hobart. We are not far enough removed from the horrors of a civil war not to feel alarmed at the signs of the times and the andacity of the Anarchists, Fopulist Middle of the Roaders, silverlies and innumerable obstructionists, who are to-day striking at the very foundations of the Republic."

ROOSEVELT TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

TREMENDOUSLY ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE CHEERS FOR M'KINLEY.

Cnicago, Oct. 15.-Theodore Roosevelt addressed an enthusiastic audience to-night in the Collseum. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican College League. The universities and col-leges of the city and suburbs were represented by large bodies of students, who rent the air with their college yells and cheers for McKinley. Robert T. Lincoln formerly Minister to England, presided, and made a brief speech, which was vigorously applauded. Campaign songs enlivened the affair. Roosevelt said in part:

applauded. Campaign songs enlivened the affair.

Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

It is not merely schoolgirls that have hysteries. Very victous nob leaders have them at times, and so do well-meaning demagogues when their heads are turned by the applause of men of little intelligence. The dominant note in Mr. Bryan's utterances and in the campaign waged on his behalf is the note of hysteria. Messrs. Bryan, Altreld, Tilman, Debs, Coxey and the rest have not the power to rival the deeds of Marat and Robesplerre, but they are strikingly like the leaders of the Reign of Terror in France in mental and moral attitude.

Mr. Altgeld is a more dangerous man than Bryan. He is much slyer and more intelligent. The one plans wholesale repudiation, the other would connive at wholesale murder. For America to put men like these in control of her destinies would be such a dishonor as it is scarcely bearable to think of. In this Presidential election we confront a danger graver than any that has menaced the country since its birth, save at the time of the election of 1960 alone. On the result next month depends whether we shall hang our heads with shame hercause our country has become the dupe and willing prey of dishonest demagogues.

Our foes are waging a campaign which is at the bottom waged primarily against morality and ability. They hate the men who pay their debts and obey the laws exactly as they hate the men who success in life, or who cause the laws to be enforced. They use free sliver as a cry because they hope therewith for the moment to mislead some honest men. At the bottom what they most desire is to strike down the men who, by virtue of leadership in any walk of life, whether it be in business, or theology, or law, or literature, or science, tend by their efforts to raise the whole community upward.

CARRIED TO THE HIGHEST COURT.

TRIAL CONTEST OVER THE NAME OF THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

Albany, Oct. 15.-The question of the right of the Democratic Party Reform Organization to a party column on the official ballot under its new name of National Democratic Party was up for argument to-day before the Court of Appeals. case came up on an appeal from yesterday's de-cision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brocklyn, where the Judges, by a vote of 3 to 2, decided that the Gold Democrats could use

Almet F. Jenks and Asa Bird Gardiner appeared to-day for the appellants, and Edward M. Shepard for the Gold Democrats, who are the respondents. Mr. Gardiner represents the Democratic State Committee. Samuel S. Whitehouse and Corporation Counsel Burr, of Brooklyn, appeared with Mr. Jenks, and former District-Attorney James W. Eaten, of this city, with Mr. Shepard. Counsel asked the Court if a decision could not be had before next Tuesday. Chief Judge Andrews said the Court would endeavor to hand down a decision to provide the court would endeavor to hand down a decision to provide the court would endeavor to hand down a decision to the court would endeavor to hand down a decision to the court would endeavor to hand down a decision to the court would endeavor to hand down a decision to the court would endeavor to hand down a decision to the court would be contained to the court would endeavor to hand down a decision to the court would be contained to the court w

The case on which this appeal is based arose by the refusal of the Brooklyn Board of Elections to give a place on the official ballot to Everett Greene, who was nominated for Assembly in the 1st Kings County District by the National Democratic Party.

MR. HERBERT TO SPEAK IN ALABAMA. Washington, Oct. 15.—Secretary Herbert an-nounces that he will make three speeches in Ala-bama during the week before the election in the interest of Palmer and Buckner.

MR. BLACK IN OGDENSBURG.

MEN OF THREE COUNTIES THERE TO HEAR AND CHEER HIM.

TWO SPEECHES IN THE AFTERNOON AND ONE AT NIGHT BY THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE-MANY DEMOCRATS AGAINST BRYAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Ogdensburg, N. Y., Oct. 15.-Northern New-York gave a grand reception here in Ogdensburg to-day to Frank S. Black, the Republican candidate for Governor. There were voters present by the hundreds from St. Lawrence County, the banner Republican county of the State, and other hundreds from the neighboring countles of Franklin and Jefferson. There has rarely been a more representative gathering of Republicans, and hundreds of Democrats testified by their presence that they intend this year to support the Republican ticket.

Three great mass-meetings were held, two in the afternoon, at the opera house and at the armory respectively, and one in the evening at the opera house. All the meetings were largely attended. Among the prominent Republicans present were L. N. Littauer, of Gloversville, Fulton County, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district; Senator George R. Malby, of St. Lawrence County; ex-Congressman N. M. Curtis, Frederick D. Kilburn, of Malone, Superintendent of the Banking Department; Assemblyman Ives, of St. Lawrence County; A. A. Smith, Editor of "The Ogdensburg Journal"; William L. Proctor, member of the Republican State Committee, and Assemblyman Sears, of Franklin County.

THINGS THAT WILL NOT MIX.

Mr. Black made three speeches in the course of the day, and speeches were also made by Mr. Littauer, Mr. Kilburn, W. W. Hicks, of Chantauqua County, one of the ablest of Republican speakers; Senator Maiby and District-Attorney Mr. Black, in his speech at the Opera House in the afternoon, said in part:

I have been travelling all over this State, and I bring you positive word that this is a Republican year. (Appliause.) Republicans and Democrats are united in defence of the honor of their country. They will not vote in favor of the free colnage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Litauer has told you that the unlimited colnage of silver builton at such a ratio would drive every dollar of the 500,000 in gold we now possess out of circulation.

I have been a great (cal in your Adirondack you that the unlimited coltage of sliver bullion at such a ratio would drive every dollar of the 5690-000 in gold we now possess out of circulation.

I have been a great deal in your Adirondack country near here. I do not know of any part of the United States lovelier. And this proposition to have a silver dollar worth 50 cents circulated side by side with a gold dollar worth 100 cents reminds me of the fact, which is told you by the Adirondack guides, that trout and pickerel will not live in the same lake together. You put in a liberal supply of frout and a good supply of pickerel, and the lake will shortly be on a pickerel basis. (Laughter,) I do not believe the gold fish will thrive in the same water with large numbers of silver fish worth only 50 cents apiece.

Four years ago the Democratic lenders said that free trade was the panaecea for all our woes. Now the Populist-Democratic say that free coinage of silver, cipped 50 cents on the dollar, is the panaece for these times. And there is additional danger in committing the affairs of the United States to their care at this time, resting in the fact that the good Democrats, the men of honesty, of character and ability, have been crowded out or thrown over the balustrade (laughter), and Tillman and Altgeld are now in command of the Democratic party. It will be a very remote day, I hope, when the American people will accept that kind of timber for their leaders in National affairs.

NO TIME TO MAKE MISTAKES

NO TIME TO MAKE MISTAKES

Mr. Black then went to the armory, where he made another speech, which won him great applause. He said in part:

A few years ago I could have said "Fellow-Republicans" in addressing this meeting, but party lines have been obliterated this year, and the best citizens of both parties are now supporting Mckinley and Hobert. The time for action has arrived, and Hobert. The time for action has arrived, and Hobert of the time for action has arrived, and the best after the said of the said of

and Vice-President. The free-coinage idea is of Mr. Bryan, and sustains him. It was very sriful of the repudiationists the words "free coinage of silver," for, you have Americans like the word "free. We all a rush for anything that is free. But you from experience that the cheapest shows you attended before you got out of them were a the dearest, and the cheapest thing in your in the long run proved to be the dearest of into the free-silver show is easy, but you o get out of it in less than four years. If you mit the blunder of putting the free-coinage.

from a business man's point of view the terrible consequences which would follow the election of Bryan. "We should have to look at the London Stock Exchange quotations every morning," he said, "to learn the value that day of the American dollar. Under such a currency, fluctuating in value each day, the United States could not be prosperous."

FOLLY OF CLASS HATRED.

FOLLY OF CLASS HATRED.

In the speech he made to-night Mr. Black sold:
Fellow-Citizens: The man or party that attempts to divide the people of this country into classes or sections here. The farmer of to-day may be the merchant of to-morrow, and from the mechanics and tradesmen the ranks of the learned professions are supplied. The poor man of this year may attain the comforts of wealth in years to come, while the possessor of abundance may in the rude changes of fortune have passed from case and luxary to the hard conditions of adversity. Some may find here, but the standing order for the whole army is always to move forward. He who attempts to separate us into contentious ranks will be run down in the onward march of all.

That will be the fate of these engaged in that reprehensible business this year. The purpose to create strife and divide us into imaginary classes in order to array one against the other is one of the many dangerous elements of this campaign. An henest ambition to strengthen the Government, broaden the views of its citizens, hold fast to what we have and to gain more is the work of statesmen, but to invoke hatred, encourage disorder and mutual distrust is the work of rioters, and it is proceeds too far.

For three months we have seen this Western tornado moving through all the cities of this country, attacking furiously customs and laws that have been established and respected for years. No institution is teo hocorrable or too far above reproach to escape the biast. Starting from the city of Idneoln as a storm centre, it has moved continuously for months, and no one has yet been able to discover any other purpose except the cyclonic purpose of blowing things down. If it had nour institutions are too firm and the integrity of our people too weil grounded to be overthrown by any evid what that has yet sprung up.

In this country the rewards of labor and thrift are generous and sure, and should satisfy the wishes of all reasonable men. Our progress has been magnificent beyond the dreams of our In the speech he made to-night Mr. Black said:

A RIG VOTE FOR PALMER EXPECTED. Chicago, Oct. 15.-The National Democratic

party's Executive Committee held a meeting last night at the Palmer House. Mr. Haldeman, of Kentucky, ridiculed the claims of the Bryan men that they were going to win his State by a large majority. Captain Falkner said for Alabama that a big vote would be east for Palmer. Reports from other members of the committee were equally acouraging as to a big vote. Chairman Bynum left headeuarters to-day for an extended speaking, tour in Michigan and Indiana.
Colonel John R. Fellows, of New-York, has been secured to make three speeches in Illineis, beginning October 28.
Harvey N. Shepard, of Boston, will devote the last two weeks of the campaign to making speeches for Palmer in the West.

ON FILE AS "NATIONAL DEMOCRATS." Milwaukee, Oct. 15 .- "The National Democratic

earty" will be the way in which Gold Democrats of this State will have their ticket on the official

COLUMBIA ART ROOMS. 306 FIFTH AVENUE,

> Bric-a-Brac, China and Oriental Rugs.

MORTON ON THE WARPATH.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE EX-POSES A POPOCRATIC FALSEHOOD.

HE SAYS THE AUTHOR OF THE STORY THAT HIS CLERKS HAVE BEEN DOING CAMPAIGN WORK IN OFFICE HOURS IS "A WILFITL LIAR."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 15.-In their desperation the Popocratic managers have begun openly to assail members of the Cabinet, instead of contenting themselves, as they had hitherto done, with covert attacks. The following bulletin was issued from the hendquarters of the Democratic branch of the Popocratic combination, under the direction of Senator Faulkner, yesterday:

ator Faulkner, yesterday:

Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, is an alleged stanch supporter of Civil Service Reform. Perhaps he considers that the end justifies the means, and therefore has a number of employes engaged in violating the Civil Service Reform rules, they being occupied during office hours within the Department Building in addressing campaign circulars, writing thereon the frank of D. Caffery, gold-standard Senator from Louisiana. A gentleman visited the Department on Tuesday and saw the clerks at this work, his visit being made to ascertain the facts, as reports had been made to him that such work had been going on there for several days past. days past. When this statement was called to Secretary Mor-

on's attention he became hot with indignation "The author is a Har-a wilful Har!" he exclaimed, "No such work has been done in this Department, to my knowledge, and none shall be

The Secretary explained that he had always been the friend of Civil Service, and had obtained a large number of his employes through the Civil Those clerks thus obtained had proven nost satisfactory to him. His present private retary, he continued, secured his place through the

Secretary Morton added that he had been told there were several free-sliver employes in the Dethere were several free-sliver employes in the Department who had been furnishing statistics for Bryan supporters, and that documents had been published purporting to have as their foundation statistics obtained from the Department. He cited attempts to prove from Department statistics that the price of wheat had fluctuated with the price of sliver by taking the figures from 1873 down, instead of taking the figures before that time as well, to prove the falsity of such arguments. The Secretary mentioned that within a short time the price of wheat had gone up 21 cents a bushel and the price of silver had depreciated three cents an ounce. Secretary Morton next called attention to a copy of a circular letter, dated September 25, at Omaha, and signed by the chairman and secretary of the Bryanite State Committee of Nebraska, copies of which have been sent to the postmaster of every Presidential office in the State. This letter is an urgent appeal for campaign funds "to aid in the election of Bryan and Sewall" and "overcome the normal Republican majority in this State."

As Secretary Morton proceeded his anger rose higher, and he wound up with this denunciation of the Southern leaders of the Bryan Democracy. "The fluance which they teach is entirely Confederate flat. In the Southern Confederacy the same leaders who now are in command of the picket quards for free sliver at 16 to 1, were leading financiers. And Harris Pugh, Morgan and the other Confederate generals now in command of the Bryan campaign seem to desire to accomplish by false finance that which they falled to bring about by arms—National dishoner and disgrae." partment who had been furnishing statistics for

SPLENDID WORK IN THE WEST.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM EVERY STATE RECEIVED AT CHICAGO REPUBLICAN

Chicago, Oct. 15.-The work in the shipping department of the Literary Bureau is now being pushed to the atmost before this branch is closed next week. has been working night and day all thi week, and is rapidly sending out all the documents

Word received this morning from Mr. Meekins, one of the editors of "The Baltimore American," states that Maryland is all right and will give McKinley 20,000 plurality. The registration assures the State not only to McKinley, but creates an actual normal Republican plurality. In Baltimore the Democrats have lost 5,000 votes, while the in-From this, one can see how the old Democratic ma-jority has disappeared, Mr. Meekins states that correspondents all over West Virginia report that McKinley is sure to carry that State also

at headquarters this morning, having returned from an extended tour through Missouri, and reorts great harmony among the Republicans in that State, and that every one is working hard for the National ticket. He says the Republican State ticket will be carried by a large majority, and that the State will give McKinley and Hobart a safe plu

aged over the big registration in this city, and privately they admit Bryan's defeat. Chairman Jones are blaming the result on Aitgeld Attgeld, Hinrichsen and the Altgeld managers say that if Bryan is defeated it will be because of the lack of ability and tact and general unfitness of Chairman Jones for his post as manager, as well as due to the incapacity of his assistants. Committeemen Campau, of Michigan, and Johnson, of Another significant sign is that the Bryanites

have closed their press bureau, from which in the past they have issued bulletins claiming New-York and other Eastern States as doubtful. The reason given by Chairman Jones for the abolition of the bureau is that through it the Republican Headquarters obtained too much news about his do-

ings.
Fusion is to be arranged in Louisiana between the National Democrats and the Republicans. Mr. Spellman, of that State, has been here for several days conducting the negotiations. He says that of the six Congressmen from Louisiana fusion would probably result in the election of four opposed to free coinage, of whom two would be Natio ocrats and two Republicans. There are four elec-toral tickets in the field in Louisiana, he said, and the National Democrats and the Depublicans will

the National Democrats and the Depublicans will unite upon one in order to insure their election. The ticket will be composed of both Republicans and National Democrats.

Although the Democrats carried La Salle County, the home of Controller Eckels, four years ago by a majority of 1.400, it is certain to go against Bryan this fall by a heavy plurality, largely through Mr. Eckels's influence. The National Democratic managers are of the opinion that the Populist candidate for President will be beaten fully 3,000 votes. The Republicans claim that McKinley will carry the county by not less than 4,600. They estimate that there are 2,000 Sound Money Democrats in the county, and that 1.200 of these will vote for McKinley and the others for Palmer and Buckner. Secretary Griggs of the Republican County Central Committee believes that McKinley's plurality will be more than 5,000.

Chairman Eixby of the Minnesota State Republican Central Committee was at headquarters this morning. He says Minnesota will give McKinley a majority as large as any State in the Middle West.

Colonel Clayton has just returned from Kentucky, his native State, and is enthusiastic over

West.
Colonel Clayton has just returned from Kentucky, his native State, and is enthusiastic over the outlook for the Sound Money cause there. Speaking of Jowa, his present home, he said: "We will carry the State for McKiniey by from 50,000 to 75,000."

FUSION ARRANGED IN LOUISIANA.

SUGAR PLANTERS AND REGULAR REPUBLICANS UNITE TO SECURE CONGRESSMEN.

New-Orleans, Oct. 15 (Special).-Although the matter is kept secret, it is said that the Republican factions arranged fusion to-night. The sugar planters will withdraw their entire electoral ticket and will obtain sole right to the party name in the Congressional election. It is hardly possible to over-come the count in the black parishes sufficiently to secure the victory of McKinley electors, and the sugar planters think they can do more good to the party by electing several Congressmen. They are very hopeful of electing two.

MR. WILSON TO SPEAK FOR SOUND MONEY. Washington, Oct. 15.-Postmaster-General Wilson vill leave Washington on Saturday for his home, Charleston, W. Va., where he will make an address on the financial question. The Postmaster-General will speak for sound money.

THE MISSOURI SITUATION.

UNEXPECTED STRENGTH OF THE SOUND MONEY CANVASS.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS WORKING ON DIFFERENT LINES-WHAT MUST BE

DONE TO WIN.

St. Louis, Oct. 15 (Special).—The Missouri situation has now worn down to its bearings. The fusion of Democrats and Populists on electors makes McKinley an improbability, so far as Missouri is concerned, but not altogether an impossibility. As things now stand, and as they will in all likelihood stand until election, there are two speculative elements. One is the Sound Money Democratic movement against fiat money and Bryan, the other is the management of the local campaign by Chairman Filley and his Republican State Committee.

The sound-money canvass is developing unex-pected strength, and it is by far the most interesting feature of the Missouri campaign. Colonel James O. Broadhead, its projector in this State, says that it has gone much beyond his expectations. Business men throughout the State have taken hold with zeal and are pushing it quietly among the best Democratic elements of their com munities. It is being conducted almost exclusively among Democrats. In fact, the State Convention and Money Democrats, which gave form and cohesion to the movement, resolved distinctly that it should be a Democratic affair, and that no identification whatever should be permitted with Repub lican politics. They will work with Republicans for mon object, but it must be done in two separate armies.

COLONEL BROADHEAD'S WORK. But here in Missouri there is in Colonel Broad-

head, the father of the local sound-money move-ment, a notable exception to this condition of things. An Albermarle Virginian, born to all the traditions and prejudices of the South, this rugged old Missourian was a sterling Union Democrat in secession times. He is the only surviving member of the famous Committee of Safety which thwarted secession and saved Missouri to the Union. Be-fore the Chicago Convention, Colonel Broadhead, Governor Francis C. C. Moffitt, the deposed soundmoney chairman of the Missourl Democracy, and two or three other sagacious men of the party, saw clearly the drift of things and divined the outcome The movement was put on foot, correspondence was held with Sound Money Democrats in their States, and presently Mr. Bynum telegraphed to Colonel Broadhead to come to Chicago, and there the conference was held which resulted in the Na tional Democratic party.

Colonel Broadhead, although well along in years -he is now eighty-six-talks with clearness and with the emphasis characteristic of an old-time, self-made backwoods lawyer. He said to the writer the other day: "I have been much surprised at the success of our

There had been no formal effort to ascertain the strength of the Sound Money Democratic element of the State until the appointment of our com-mittee, and it was therefore a question of some uncertainty as to how the movement would develop. We thought we might be able to throw 15,000 votes in the State. We were not sanguine even of accomplishing this result; but now, when the canvass of the State is scarcely more than half through, we have 16,000 signatures of Democrats who will not support Mr. Bryan. We have now gone ahead and perfected an or-

ganization throughout the State. We have reached every community of consequence in the State, and have as good an organization as I have ever seen in We have many young and vigorous men in the

work," he continued; "we have an active Executive Committee which is sending out literature and speakers, and helping the local committees; and we have enlisted in our cause some of the ablest de baters in Missouri, who are canvassing the State thoroughly and, we hope, effectively. Our chate for Governor, Judge Trimble, is a st speaker and a man of high character. Mr. mann, who is going about with him, is also a speaker. Mr. Korthof, our State Committee makes a good speech, and he talks more as a ness man, and his work we consider valuable to cause. We have a number of others who are ness man, and his work we consider valuable to the cause. We have a number of others who are as-gressive and capable, and before Election Day we shall get a hearing in every part of the State."
"What strength do you now expect to develop at the policy."

AN ESTIMATE OF THE STRENGTH.

Between 25,000 and 20,000. We now know, ctual canvass, that there will be 19,000 Democrats in St. Louis who will vote either for Palmer or Mc-Kinley; 3,000 in Kansas City, 1,000 in St. Joseph, 800 in Hannibal, 460 in Joplin, about 400 in Audrian County, and so on throughout the State. This is not a complete count. Then there are a good many Democrats in every community our friends have canvassed who are in full accord with the sound-money movement, and will vote for either Paimer or McKinley, who are sensitive, from business or personal considerations, about putting themselves on record or teking an active part. The feeling is running high in some localities, and it is easy to see why a business man trading in a strong free-silver locality might consider it wise to be cautious in expressing himself freely on sound money."

"What do you think McKinley's chances are in Missouri?" in Hannibal, 400 in Joplin, about 400 in Audria

Missourt?"
"I hope McKinley will carry the State, but I don't expect it. But I do expect that we shall defeat their State teket. On the National ticket they have made fusion, and this will probably give the State to Bryan. With the State teket the situation is different. The Populists have their full State ticket in the field, and there will be a division of the Democratic free-sliver strength which I think will result in the election of Mr. Lewis, the Republican candidate for Governor, and his ticket. We are quite confident of this result on the State ticket."

NOT MUCH HOPE FOR REPUBLICANS. Missouri's majority for Cleveland in 1892 was

41.480. It has never in its history but twice given il.489. It has never in its history but twice given a greater majority for Presidential nominces—for Tilden in 1875, 58,000, and for Hancock, in 1880, 55,000. Cleveland's two other majorities, in 1884 and 1888, were respectively 33,000 and 25,717. But in 1882 the Populists threw 41,000 votes, and this is mainly a Democratic vote, which will this year, in large part, go to Bryan under the fusion plan. By taking away the 2,000 Sound Money Democrats who will not support Bryan, and adding the small sprinkling of Republicans who are in favor of free silver, it will be seen at once that the chance of Missouri going Republican on the National issue is not good—and, in fact, nobody of judgment in matters political ever for a moment expected that it would, notwithstanding the fact that the State went Republican two years ago in the Congress election. It is not thought that more than four of the eleven Republican Congressmen of Missouri will get back.

There have been thus far on the assignment list of speakers at the Republican State Committee fifty-two speakers, but this does not include the whole number, for the National end of the State campaign is being conducted by Major William Warner, at Kansas City. This fact indicates a condition of affairs which is giving Republicans all over the State a good deal of worry. It is well known that Chalirman Filley has not the confidence of the Republican National Committee, and he has had next to nothing to do with the National campaign. The feeling between Filley and Warner has developed to such a degree that the Kansas City man has refused to recognize Filley's assignments. a greater majority for Presidential nominees-for

UNEASINESS AT THE RUPTURE.

There is especially a sense of uneasiness among

candidates on the State ticket, except only Mr Lewis, its head, lest in his ambition to reach the Senate, Mr. Filley should sacrifice them for legis lative votes in close counties. He has come to be an old man, and this is probably his last fight. It an old man, and this is probably his last fight. It was a severe blow to him personally when the disbursement of National funds was placed in the hands of Major Warner, his rival and ablest opponent within the party, and the result has been that the committee's work has been confined to a marrow field—mainly the making of assignments and the distribution of literature. William P. Freeman, the candidate for Secretary of State, said to-day that if the Sound Money Democrats can draw 18,000 Democratic votes away from the free-silver Democratic State ticket, the Republican ticket will pull through. It is suggestive to recall in connection with this the remark of the most conservative Democrat in Missouri, that between 25,000 and 20,000 Democrats will not touch free silver in any form.

In St. Louis nearly 40,000 voters are not registered, and have for years neglected to exercise the right of suffrage. These are mostly business men too busy to bother with politics. The sound-money people are working actively among this element, and it is not impossible, Secretary Reedy says, that Colonel Broadhead's 10,000 may be swelled to double the number, if not even more. St. Louis will throw 100,000 votes in this election.

MR. SUTHERLAND'S ENGAGEMENT. Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 15.-William A. Sutherland,

ex-National Committeeman for New-York State, has been engaged by the Republican National Committee to make several speeches in Delaware, beginning on October 20, and the following week in Ten-

Brewsters, N. Y., Oct. 15.-A mass-meeting and banner-raising held here to-night called forth the

FLAG-RAISING IN BREWSTERS.

largest assemblage of voters in this section of the State in this campaign. Banners were unfurled for Frank S. Black by the McKinley Club of Brewsters; for General John H. Ketcham, candidate for organization of the workmen employed by the New-York Condensed Milk Company at this place; for E. W. Addis, candidate for Assembly, by clerks and commissioners of the New-York Water Supply, No. 65 Broadway, New-York City. Visiting clubs were present from Mount Kisco, Croton Falls, Paterson, Carmel and Tilly Foster.



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play of fireworks preceded the speech-making. Its special trains brought in the largest crowd in town has seen in many years.

The speakers were Sereno E. Payne, Dr. & Cook, D. Wiley Travis, Major Frank Wells, Heiston Fish and F. S. Barnum. Great enthusiasmum manifested.

THE PROSPECT IN MINNESOTA.

Washington, Oct. 15 (Special).-Ex-Congressmit Baldwin, of Minnesota, has arrived in Washington fresh from the political campaign in that Sus-the is a Sound Money Democrat, and in the List Congress he represented the Duluth district, which is now represented by Towne, the Republican Free Silver bolter, who is a candidate for re-election. In conversation to-day Mr. Baldwin expressed the opinion that McKinley's majority in Minnesota will reach 25,000 or 30,000. He thought, however, that Towne might be returned to Congress from the Duluth district, and that Lind, the fusion candidate, might be elected Governor. The Popocrats themselves admit, he said, that Bryan stands no chance of carrying the State. Mr. Baldwin, who is familiar with the situation in that State, also said that North Dakota appeared to be reasonably safe for McKinley and Hobert. This agrees with information received here from other trustworthy source respecting the outlook in North Dakota.

OREGON SAFE FOR M'KINLEY.

Washington, Oct. 15 (Special).-"There is a mistaken notion prevalent in the East regarding the political status of Oregon," said George U. Pipe, a member of the editorial staff of "The Portlast Oregonian," who is in Washington, "I find the notion common here that Bryan has a good chant to carry the State, or that at best it is in the doubtful column. The fact is, and I am only subing what all well-informed people of that section agree on. Bryan has absolutely no change of the agree on, Bryan has absolutely no chance of setting Oregon's vote. In Portland the betting is and even 3 to 1 in favor of McKinley carrying is State, and there is nobody willing to take its Bryan end of the wager. Portland is as strong a gold centre as any town in the country, and its field Democrate out there are again, the Gold Democrats out there are going to vote in McKinley. In Southern Oregon there is a considerable free-silver sentiment, but east of the mess tains, where the sheep industry has been rules by the Wilson tariff, the voters think far more of Protection as a restorative of prosperity than of free sliver. This section is strongly for McKinles. "The question of electing a United States Settor is exciting much interest, and it is hard to say what will be the outcome. A strong fight will made on Senator Mitchell in some places, notably in Portland, and several anti-Mitchell representatives were chosen there. The Senator has hosever, strengthened himself by entering vigorously into the campaign for McKinley, and this majorance has opponents to relax their efforts to beat him. At present his prospects for re-election are regarded as very satisfactory by his friends." Protection as a restorative of prosperity than d

SENATOR-ELECT FORAKER AT PEORIA. Peoria, Ill., Oct. 15 (Special). Senator-elect Fort ker addressed the largest audience to-night sed here in the present campaign. The Tabernack capable of seating 7,000 people, was crowded. A parade preceding the address was brilliant, esthusiastic and long. Senator-elect Foraker epressed his opinion that the Illinois Republication than during the present campaign.

PALMER AND BUCKNER IN ALABAMA. Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 15.-Generals Palmer and Buckner, the nominees of the National Democ party, reached this city early this morning. At noon in the Opera House an audience of about 200 people heard them discuss the issues of the campaign. At 4 o'clock they left this city for Montgomery, where they speak to-morrow night. From there they so Mobile, thence to New-Orleans, and may possibly include Florida in their itinerary.

VETERAN GENERALS AROUSE ENTHUSIASE Columbus, Ind., Oct. 35.—The greatest Republican rally of this campaign was held here to-day, the of casion being the arrival of Generals R. A. Alger, O. O. Howard, Franz Sigel and D. E. Sickles. The special train bearing the party arrived at 11.5 o'clock this afternoon, and short speeches were made from a flatcar. General Sixel was ill, and Thomas A. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, filled his ap-pointment. There were about 5,000 people present, and great enthusiasm was shown.

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